

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 14,323.

SYDNEY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1884.

12 PAGES.

PRICE 2d.

Births.

GLEIBERON.—January 25, Market-street, Madge, the wife of William Gleibon, of a son.

MOORE.—February 10, a her residence, James-street, St. Leonards, the wife of John A. Moore, of a son.

TYKE.—February 11, at Winfield, Paddington, Mrs. A. B. Tyke, of a son.

Mariages.

LYNCH—LOFTUS.—February 18, at St. Patrick's Church, Sydney, by Rev. Mr. Loftus, the fourth son of Robert Lynch, to Mary Ann, the second daughter of Michael Lofus, of West-street, Newgate, late of Beechworth, Victoria. Victorian papers please copy.

MATTHEWS—PATERSON.—February 20, at the Roman Catholic Church, Forbes, by the Very Rev. Dr. McAlister. Stanislaus Mattheus, physician and surgeon, and Government medical officer, of Forbes, is marrying, to Minnie, only daughter of J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Forbes.

PLANT—PEGG.—January 15, at St. Paul's Church, Charters Towers, Queensland, by the Rev. C. G. Barton, assisted by the Rev. F. Hobbs, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Plant, to Isobel Marion, third daughter of the late Captain J. Pegg, Esq., Royal Marines, grand-daughter of Captain Pegg, 88th Regiment (Light Dragoons), and granddaughter of the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Forbes.

WILLIS—ROBINSON.—August 7, 1883, at St. Matthew's, Paddington, by the Rev. Barry, LL.D., George K. J. Willis, to Mary Jane Robinson, both of Warwick.

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ADAMS.—February 12, at his late residence, City View, Ryde, Maria, dearly beloved wife of Alexander Adams, after 10 hours' illness, and died in the early morning of Feb. 13, 1884.

IND.—A loving remembrance of our dear mother, Eliza Hind, who died February 22, 1882.

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DEATH.—February 21, 1884, at Bayside, Paddington, Mrs. Samuel Taylor, beloved son of Charles and Louisa Hamper, aged six months.

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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

QUESTION.

Mr. DALLEY said, in reply to Mr. Dangar, that it was true the bill of the City Corporation levied upon and sold by auction, under distain for municipal taxes, all the school furniture and requisites of St. Paul's Church, East Darlinghurst, which were levied on the 1st of January. All Public school property was exempt from municipal taxation under section 117 of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1872.

The town clerk stated that the non-payment of the rates for St. Paul's school on the first demand was owing to a difference of opinion between Mr. Buckland (one of the trustees) and Mr. Dangar, the other trustee, as to the amount of Dues nominalisation.

The distrust was made under the advice of the city solicitor, and the sale took place by arrangement with Mr. Buckland, who attended and purchased the furniture in one lot for the amount distained.

DUBBO CATTLE SALEYARDS BILL.

Mr. JACOB moved the second reading of the Dubbo Cattle Saleyards Bill. The bill was framed on the lines of previous legislation, and was almost word for word the same as the Orange Cattle Saleyards Bill. The municipality wished to borrow money for the purpose of erecting cattle yards, and the bill was one which it contained which would prevent the establishment of private saleyards within a certain distance of the municipality. It had been represented to him that unless some distance outside the municipality were named in the clause the bill would be inoperative, and that provision was made under the bill that the revenue of the House went into committee.

Mr. STEWART said the bill had not authorized the Dubbo Corporation to borrow £1000 and erect saleyards, but by one of the clauses the corporation was authorized to charge dues in its own property and on private saleyards.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that if one lot of cattle-yards was sufficient for Dubbo, as it was said it was, it was perfectly right that those who went to the expense of erecting these yards should be protected from unnecessary competition.

Mr. DE SALIS said the proposal in this bill was nothing more or less than a monopoly, and those people who talked so much of free trade and allowed such a thing as this were simply狂妄.

Mr. JACOB said, in reply, the motion was passed, and the bill sent to the second time. The House then went into committee to consider the clauses of the bill in detail.

Clause 1, interpretation of word cattle; 2, council may erect and maintain premises; 3, borrowing powers; 4, by-laws; and 5, proof of by-laws, were agreed to as read.

Clause 6 was proposed as follows:—“So soon as any such saleyards shall be established, and by-laws approved and passed, the council may, by a resolution, make an assessment of a tax to be levied on any other saleyards within the municipality of Dubbo, if such cattle be intended for sale by public auction or private contract, the fees or charges mentioned in the said by-laws. Provided that the fees or charges levied on cattle brought to other saleyards shall not exceed the amount of the fees or charges levied on cattle brought to the saleyards established under this Act.”

Mr. STEWART moved that the clause be amended by omitting all the words after the words “brought to any such saleyards,” with a view to insert “the fees or charges mentioned in the said by-laws, the object being to exclude private contractors from the sale.”

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL thought that as the privilege had been granted in other places, it might well be given in this. People would not go the expense of constructing yards unless they had some protection.

Mr. MACINTOSH thought it would be better to throw the whole bill out than take away these privileges. A similar bill was passed with regard to Gundagai, and he had thought that the same power was given, and one had found no reason to object. If this did not allow the privilege, they would have the cattle sold in little lots all over the place. They wanted local government, and it was by making such concessions and giving such powers that they would be able to establish a system.

It was probably that the private saleyards would be erected by the Dubbo Council, and it would not be an advantage to people in having all the cattle sold there.

Mr. STEWART thought it was impossible to depend on corporations erecting proper saleyards. The Sydney Corporation had failed in this respect.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought the kind of yards required might be established by the Corporation, and if there was a tendency of that sort in the bill conditions preventing it should be inserted.

Mr. J. HAY thought the clause might be omitted, if it were not enlarged as the hon. gentleman in charge of the bill proposed. He thought the more important question would arise when it was proposed to extend the power beyond the limits of the municipality, and that the same powers, such as were proposed, with the municipality, might be to the advantage of the people, and as the clause stood at present he was disposed to leave the sole control within the municipality to its hands, but he was not inclined to go further. This gives the Government should not interfere with the municipalities in proportion to the degree in which they helped themselves.

Mr. STEWART said that if the municipalities built the yards well and kept them decently, they would get the public custom without receiving any monopoly.

Mr. DANGAR thought, with regard to the so-called monopoly, the committee would have heard of any invasion of private property, and the bill was not within the scope of the bill.

Mr. DALLEY thought it was quite within the scope of the bill. It was intended to make equitable that which the House had already agreed to.

Mr. DANGAR pointed out that as it stood it might refer to any.

Mr. DALLEY did not think it could possibly interfere with the rights of other people in other yards to make what they thought fit.

Mr. DANGAR, to put the matter beyond doubt, moved that after the word “charges levied,” the words “by the council” be inserted.

The amendment was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read the first time.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. PRESTON reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly stating that it had passed a bill to apply certain sums out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1884, and asking the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Mr. DALLEY moved that the bill be read the first time.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read the first time.

Mr. DALLEY moved that so much of the standing orders should be suspended as would provide the bill from being read in all its stages at one sitting of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

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The motion was agreed to.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 4:30 o'clock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. STUART, in reply to Mr. Day for Mr. M'Elhone, said that it had been reported to the Department of Public Instruction that the teacher of the Public school as soon as he had been appointed to the office of bar. Major, to the Constitution Act Amendment Bill, the St. Philip's Church Land Sale Bill, and the Walgett Church Land Sale Bill.

The House, at 32 minutes past 7, adjourned, upon the motion of Mr. DALLEY, till 4 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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seedingly well, and advanced at a more rapid rate than neighbouring colonies under protection.

The importance of this admission will be seen when it is compared with Mr. HEYDON's statements and arguments as to the balance of trade against the colony. The hon. member lays it down as a great principle that everything a man bought he would have to pay for, or he would remain in debt for it; and he argues that upon this principle depends the importance of the question whether a nation's imports exceed its exports. He further alleges that whilst our imports are 10 millions, our exports are only 10 millions, which should be reduced to 10 millions by deductions on account of interest on public loans and privately borrowed money, and shipping freights. The inference, therefore, is that we are going to the bad at the rate of six millions a year. How comes it, then, that the colony has been doing exceedingly well, and going ahead of its protectionist neighbours, where every nerve is strained to keep the imports below the level of the exports?

It is to be presumed that Mr. HEYDON, when talking about 10 millions and 10 millions, was referring to late figures. But, while the figures may have varied in different years, a like state of things has prevailed for a generation. It has been a main characteristic of the decade Mr. HEYDON alludes to. Year after year, according to his theory, we have been purchasing heavily abroad, and short-paying by millions. Pending the continuance of this process, the colony has been doing exceedingly well, and accumulating capital, and forging ahead of its neighbours; and now the TREASURER is laughed at because he estimates the property he could reach by a property tax at so small an amount as £180,000,000. The facts hardly indicate that the process has been bringing us to ruin.

It is possible that the figures are not altogether trustworthy. Under free trade

there is a tendency to over-estimate the value of imports, just as the tendency under a system of ad-valorem duties is to under-estimate it. The difference, therefore, may not have been so great as Mr. HEYDON represents. But it is not disputed that there has been a great excess, year by year, in the value of the imports over that of the exports. The question is whether that does or does not mean a gradual process of ruination to the colony.

Mr. HEYDON seems to think it does. It is for him, then, to reconcile his theory with the facts. The facts are that the colony has been advancing, and accumulating wealth, for a succession of years, and is now richer than at any previous time; and the theory is that through all those years it has been going to the bad to the extent of millions a year through buying more than has been paid for. What is the meaning of this? Is it suggested that the colony is liable to be called upon to pay an accumulation of debt owing for its ordinary imports to English creditors? The public debt is invested in the railways, which fully represent the capital and pay the interest. Mr. HEYDON can hardly refer to that. His words seem rather to represent that the colony has been consuming for a series of years all sorts of imported goods, a large portion of which has yet to be paid for. According to the figures he gives, there is a sum of six millions unpaid upon a single year's transactions.

The hon. member should explain that matter to our creditors. If he be right, they must have a singular way of doing business. Year after year they have gone on sending out goods and accepting part payment. The custom is of so long standing that their claims to the extent of millions must now be barred by the Statute of Limitations. The remarkable point is that we hear no complaint from them of this short payment. If they complain at all, it is that they cannot push their trade still faster upon the same terms. How they can manage to pay their way when so conducting their affairs is a fair subject for inquiry. But seeing that they are satisfied, why should we be dissatisfied? If the seller does not lose by getting only part payment for what he sells (and his contented silence implies so much), how can the buyer lose? The man who pays his baker £4 for 40 worth of bread, and his butcher £6 for 28 worth of meat, and his shopkeepers generally only £10 for goods bought to the value of £10, they being consenting parties to the transaction, and supplying him all his life upon the same terms, must surely be in a good case. He is not going the high road to ruin. If there are many such men in New South Wales—if that is the way the community as a whole has been doing business with the other communities with which it deals—no one can wonder that the TREASURER should have counted upon a heavy yield from a property tax.

The recognition of a local custom as having a direct effect upon the common-law rights of one man against another is a departure which no court of law is likely to make without a careful consideration of the expediency and justice of the step, while at the same time it is an acknowledgment of a force which must not only have possessed an existence of some duration, but also have had good grounds for so existing before it could make its importance felt in such a quarter; for "it is by use and continuance that custom is made into a law." In the case of *Pitt v. Jones*, the majority of the Court sitting last week in Banco came to the conclusion that they must take cognisance of a usage alleged to exist amongst stock and station agents of Sydney, evidence of which has been tendered to, but rejected by, the CHIEF JUSTICE, who tried the case in the first instance. The circumstances which gave rise to the question were as follows:—In the year 1880 the plaintiffs, Messrs. Pitt, Son, and BADDEY, were employed, along with other firms of the profession, by a Mr. BALDWIN to find a purchaser for some station property belonging to him. In January, 1881, they introduced a gentleman of the name of FISHER as a probable buyer, and negotiations were carried on with that object between him and the vendor, which, however, ultimately fell through. Some time in the course of the following year, through the instrumentalities of Messrs. GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, Mr. FISHER was induced to re-open the negotiations, and finally complete the purchase. For their services in the transaction the latter firm received the customary commission of 1 per cent., which in this case amounted to £600. Upon hearing of the completion of the purchase, the plaintiffs sent in a claim to the defendants, the representatives of Mr. BALDWIN, who was deceased, for the amount of the commission, and being refused payment, sued them in the Supreme Court. The action came on for trial before the CHIEF JUSTICE and a jury, when

the Criminal Law Amendment Act, that "it was at least due to the measure—and to the Law Commission of 1870—71 which framed it—to show that it arose out of a wide-spread public dissatisfaction with the inadequacy and inequality of sentences." But is it not also due to the Commission to point out, as Sir ALFRED STEPHEN did, in a letter published in the *Herald* in October last, that "the Law Commission report (see paragraph seven) proposed no minimum for crimes punishable by penal servitude of less duration than seven years." So far, then, the Commission favoured the view of the critics, that the Courts should not have their hands tied absolutely, and be compelled to pass sentences against their own judgment.

It is a pity that some amongst even the senior members of Parliament cannot discern the point at which interruption becomes insolence. Interruptions are common in debating assemblies. A reasonable interruption is often welcome to the commission; while the effect of admitting any evidence of custom in conflict with the common law, "would be," said his Honor, "in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred nothing less than to delegate to merchants—who might be picked up in the street, and come forward with evidence of what they think the law ought to be—the decision of the law." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount, and from this the appeal was brought, mainly on the ground that "his Honor was in error in declining to receive the evidence tendered by the defendants." What this evidence was which the defendants had attempted to put in we have seen; how to its rejection may be mainly ascribed the failure of their case, and how vitally the decision of the question affects future employers of agents for a similar purpose, is clear. In fact, the importance of the case was so fully recognised by their Honors that they retired after the morning sitting in order to prepare written judgments, which they delivered on the following day. The CHIEF JUSTICE adhered to his former opinion that the evidence of the custom was inadmissible, while Mr. Justice WINDEYER and Mr. Justice INKES concurred in thinking that a new trial was due to the defendant on account of its rejection. All treated the contract, which was clear enough in its terms, as on the same footing as a written one, and in their judgments cited a number of cases which bear upon the question as to how far a written contract may be added to or explained by custom.

Now it has long been a moot point as to how far this doctrine should be extended, and more than one Judge has expressed his regret that we do not possess an authoritative decision of the House of Lords upon the subject. Lord ELTON thought it should be restricted as much as possible; and Mr. Justice MELLON, in a case cited by the CHIEF JUSTICE, said: "My experience as a Judge convinces me of the necessity of keeping within strict limits the shifting, varying, and constantly expanding usages by which it is sought to change or affect the written terms of a contract." Other great lawyers have expressed themselves on the same opinion. Yet it is clear that in times past the common law has been forced to recognise several principles to which it was more or less opposed, but which, owing to the exigencies of business, merchants had found necessary for carrying out their transactions with greater ease and facility. To the necessity arising from an increasingly complicated relationship between traders we owe the varied incidents of and rights in negotiable instruments, the power of transferring debts, &c., all of which were originally the usages of merchants, which became ratified by judicial decisions, and in some cases recognised by statute. It is to be observed that a custom which affects the ordinary law has to be proved; and more than that has to be proved to be reasonable, which latter is a question for the decision of the Court. Furthermore, although it may add to or explain a written contract, it cannot vary it materially or contradict it, while it must not be absolutely repugnant to the law on the subject. The fiction under which evidence of a custom was admitted that in reality considerably varied the terms of a contract was the presumption that the parties had not expressed in writing the whole of the agreement by which they intended to be bound, but were to be taken into account by reference to usages familiar to them. Applying the above to the circumstances of the case in point, it is difficult to see that any injustice would have been done by the admission of the custom sought to be proved. If, as the CHIEF JUSTICE laid down, the plaintiffs had an absolute right to a commission for their share of the transaction, it may well be that employers of stock and station agents have been forced to the necessity of motion given by him last week, to the effect that a 10 per cent. duty should be imposed on certain specified articles of luxury which are not produced in the colony, and that a property tax, under certain conditions, should be levied. A long debate ensued, which was adjourned to Wednesday next.

The principal portion of the sitting in the Legislative Council yesterday was taken up by the consideration of the Dubbo Cattle Salesmen Bill, which was strongly opposed by several members on the ground that it would give the colonists the power of Dubbo a monopoly, and interfere with the rights of the public. The bill was read the second time, and dealt with as far as the sixth clause, when progress was reported. An attempt was made in committee to secure a count-out on the bill, and this gave rise to a warm discussion upon the propriety of adopting such tactics in a House like the Legislative Council. Mort's Bay Improvement Bill and a Temporary Supply Bill were received from the Assembly and read the first time, and messages were received from the Governor announcing that assent had been given to the Constitution Act Amendment Bill, St. Philip's Church Land Sale Bill, and Walgett Church Land Sale Bill.

The Legislative Assembly yesterday passed the Temporary Supply Bill through all its stages, and forwarded it to the Upper House for its concurrence. It was announced by the Speaker that his Excellency had assented to the Constitution Act Amendment Bill. Thereupon Mr. Cohen, whose seat was validated by that bill, entered the Chamber, and was received with general cheers. On Mr. Dibbs moving that the House go into Committee of Supply and Messes, Mr. Copland moved as an amendment a portion of the contingent votes of the bill, to the effect that a 10 per cent. duty should be imposed on certain specified articles of luxury which are not produced in the colony, and that a property tax, under certain conditions, should be levied. A long debate ensued, which was adjourned to Wednesday next.

The change in the financial policy of the Government will make it necessary for the Collector of Customs to return the revenue that has been collected on certain articles under the belief that the taxation proposals first proposed would be passed by Parliament; but we are informed that the amount is very small. The articles upon which extra duty has been received are tea, opium, camphor, coffee, and chocolate; and with regard to tea, which is the principal item, there were large withdrawals from bond before the Treasurer's Financial Statement was made. Since the Treasurer's budget speech was delivered the quantities of taxable articles upon which increased duties were proposed and which have been taken out of bond, have been very limited.

We understand that the decision of the Government to reduce the amount proposed on the original Estimate for immigration purposes has been communicated to the Agent-General in London, and that a reply has been received stating that he will make arrangements for a moderate scheme of immigration, to come into operation after the departure of the steamer already engaged to convey emigrants to Sydney.

The mail for P. and O. steamer *Satlie* arrived yesterday in Melbourne shortly before 1 p.m.

In order to enable merchants and others to reply to advices, the mails for Orient steamer *Garron*, leaving last evening, were kept open until 6.30 p.m., up to which hour letters were received without late fees.

An accident to the steamship *Konowarra*, whilst en route from this port to Melbourne, is reported in our telegraphic columns.

The following letter upon the subject of the representation of the Australian colonies in the Postal Union was handed to us for publication:—
"General Post Office, Sydney, 15th February, 1884.
Sir,—With reference to the circular letter dated 28th ultimo, from the Chief Secretary, Adelaide, forwarded by you on the 2nd instant, suggesting, as it appears likely that the stipulation for each colony to have a separate vote at the Postal Union will not be agreed to, that 'the Australian colonies and New Zealand should have four votes,' in order to facilitate the entry of the colonies into the Postal Union, I am directed to state that in the opinion of the Postmaster-General this colony cannot agree to the mode of representation suggested by South Australia. Whether the colonies have one or more representatives (if they cannot have each, which Mr. Trickell thinks they should), it is clear to his mind that any representation must be on the basis of such representative or non-representatives being

elected by the joint action of the colonies, so as to ensure unanimity of action. The Postmaster-General does not agree to a relaxation of the resolution come out of the late postal conference—viz., that each colony should have a representative—and the matter will therefore, he thinks, better be allowed to stand over until the next postal convention, when the question of the entry of the colonies into the Postal Union will no doubt be fully discussed, and will be determined by competent authority. I have, &c., S. H. LAWRENCE, The Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney."

There seems to be a certain desire that the centenary of this colony, which will occur in 1888, should be celebrated by some gathering of a national character. In the Assembly, last night, notice was given by Mr. R. B. Smith that he would move that the event should be celebrated by an exhibition. The motion was fixed to be discussed on 25th March next.

Upon making inquiry at a late hour last night we ascertained that Dr. Badham was still in a very critical state. Unfavourable symptoms had developed themselves, and we regret to state that there appear to be no hope of his recovery.

The reply of District Court Judges Docker and Murray to a charge conveyed against them in a question asked by Mr. Cameron in the Legislative Assembly has just been published. Both the Judges deny giving any precedence to civil over criminal business, as the question would convey, but they sometimes appoint the District Court to be held a few days before the Quarter Sessions, as a matter of convenience. The date for holding the Quarter Sessions is always fixed by the Governor, and so long as it is held on that date no injustice can accrue to prisoners or anybody else through the District Court being held a day or two previously. Some prisoners must of course have to wait while others are tried, but according to Judge Docker this could only be remedied by having a separate Judge and Court for each prisoner.

We have been requested to state that in addition to the awards of gold and bronze medals made to New South Wales in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition, two silver medals have been awarded, viz., to the Australian Glassworks Company, at Botany, for assayed water bottles, and also to Messrs. Fowey and Sons, for sole leather.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT was occupied all day yesterday hearing the equity suit Baker and another v. Te, in which the plaintiffs seek to have the defendant compelled to specifically perform a contract for the sale of certain selections on the Binney run, 15 miles from Moree. The point at issue between the parties is the value of the improvements, the defendant having declared that he would have had to the contract if he had been allowed the value of them. The case stands at part heard.

At the invitation of Mr. Walter Lamb a large number of gentlemen interested in pastoral and agricultural affairs visited his estate at Rooty Hill yesterday, to witness the results of his adoption of the system of enclosure. Among the visitors were the Hon. James White, Messrs. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Macpherson, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. A. Watson, T. K. Knott, Mr. G. F. Ward, C. E. Morell, Roberts, and the French colonel. Mr. Lamb spent a great part of the morning in explaining the system, showing in one hour 20 tons of fodder had been saved, and in another the early stages of the process, the latter being 76 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, and which was being rapidly filled with finely-chopped green maize. Mr. Lamb demonstrated to the company the applicability of the system to the colonies; and the avidity with which his stock consumed the ensiled fodder gave ample proof of the success of his enterprising experiments. After having shown the visitors through his stables, Mr. Lamb drove them to that part of his estate where his private courting ground is being formed. Situated on a beautiful level stretch of ground, with a well-grassed surface, lies Plumpton, which is almost finished, and will be one of the finest in the colonies. The running ground is about half a mile long, and about 400 yards wide, with every possible means for the escape of the horses to a commodious covert. The extensive greyhound kennels also occupied a compassed share of the attention of the party, some of the greyhounds eliciting favourable remarks from those conversing with the sport of coursing. Mr. Lamb entertained his visitors in his usual hospitable style.

A movement has been initiated for providing a waiting and reading room for the convenience of wharf labourers in the city. It appears that there are between 1400 and 1800 of these men. When not engaged in work they are in a measure forced into public houses, for if they frequent the pathways or roads while waiting for engagements they are liable to be prosecuted as loafers by the police. It is against the desire of a large number that they should have to frequent public houses, because, while they incur a loss of reputation by doing so, they are also involved in a loss of money. The necessity for a room for the purposes mentioned was brought under the notice of Mr. D. O'Conor, M.L.A., and Mr. G. Merriman, M.L.A., some time ago, and these gentlemen waited upon the Minister for Lands with a view to obtain the land necessary for the building, and the hon. gentleman desired them to search for a suitable piece. Accordingly, they first endeavoured to secure a portion of the Flinders Reserve, but this was found to be impossible, and now they have obtained some land in Kent Street North, which was vested in the Municipal Council by the Government. The council agreed yesterday that the land might be used for the purpose indicated. In all probability it will be placed in the control of the Lumpers' Association; but Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Merriman, it is probable, will assist in raising funds for the waiting and reading room, and as the object is undeniably a commendable one they are sure to be successful.

By the resignation of the Rev. Father CLANCY, S.J., the rector's chair of St. John's College has again become vacant. We are informed that the fellows, with whom the appointment rests, have unanimously invited the Rev. D. F. Barry, O.S.B., to accept the rectorship, and that the rev. gentleman has acceded to the invitation.

A TELEGRAM was received by the Colonial Secretary yesterday from Mr. Hubert Dillon, Police Magistrate at Walgett, informing him that a man who had attempted to take his life was a criminal, and that he had attempted to take his life was a criminal, and that he was not engaged in work except for the purpose indicated. In all probability it will be placed in the control of the Lumpers' Association; but Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Merriman, it is probable, will assist in raising funds for the waiting and reading room, and as the object is undeniably a commendable one they are sure to be successful.

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big steamer Albatross, and taken in tow. The pumps were kept going when passing, and a steady stream of water was flowing through the scuppers. She would reach the Bay late this evening. The barque has evidently had a very narrow escape.

The will of the late Mr. A. K. Finlay, of Glenormiston, was proved to-day, the amount being sworn under £25,000. The brother and brother-in-law of Sir Hercules Robinson are the executors.

Arrangements have been made by which the incoming Orient steamers will be signalled at night as well as day from Cape Otway.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day, Charles V. Smith, late tentmaker in Elizabeth-street north, who had been apprehended in England, was found guilty on a charge of fraudulent insolvency, and sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment.

The mining manager of the Union Gold-mining Company, Registered, Mount Greenock, where the recent tragic accident occurred, was charged at the Talbot police court to-day, by Senior-Inspector Nicholas, with a breach of the mining regulations in not providing a safety cage. Defendant, in pleading guilty, said that the men objected to the safety appliances as they were not safe, and that since the accident, in opposition to the wishes of the tribunals, the company had ordered safety cages. In view of these facts a heavy penalty was not pressed, and defendant was fined £60 and costs.

The committee of the Society for the Protection of Animals passed a resolution begging the proper authorities on humanitarian grounds to consider the expediency, in making tramways, of constructing them on the cable system, and thus obviate the inevitable cruelty arising from the employment of horses.

The report of the Inspectors of State schools, who have been considering a number of questions referred to them by the Minister of Education, has been forwarded through Mr. Topp, senior inspector. They approve of Blackwood's "Notes and Lessons on Schools and Manhood" text-book, and suggest that lessons on morals and manners should be given throughout all schools. The inspectors are in favour of the abolition of the prohibition of commercial pumping with some qualifications, and suggest that pupils at night schools should not be younger than 14 years, and that reading, writing, and arithmetic only be taught in these schools. They also make a number of important recommendations, relating to what should be the course for free instruction.

A branch was given this evening at Clement's Cafe by the Victoria Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, and the Grand Lodge of Australasia. Brothers William, Grand Master of New Zealand, Brother George, Grand Master of New South Wales, and Brother Hastings, P.G.M. of South Australia, responded to the toast of "The Queen."

The Melbourne Cricket Club has presented the London Five Bligh with a quartet jug and silver salver as a memento of their visit. The Hon. J. W. Bligh, in acknowledging the gift, humorously expressed his regret that it could not take the form of the desired "ure," but said he will cherish it as a souvenir of a most happy time spent in Australia.

At the annual meeting of the National Agricultural Society to-day there were two candidates for the presidency for the ensuing year—Dr. Plummer and Mr. D. McGroarty. The former gentleman was elected.

The voting for the council vacancies Mr. Charles Young, M.L.A., Minister of Agriculture in the late Government, was placed at the head of the poll, reference being made to the practical interest he had always taken in the society.

An agreeable change has taken place in the weather from a terrible hot wind which blew all day. Some rain has fallen, and more is threatened.

Sir Charles Sladen is said to be getting worse.

Arrived: Flinders (a.), from Launceston. Salled: Glencoch (a.), for London; Sutcliffe, mail steamer, for Sydney.

The following wheat-laden vessels left to-day for Falmouth: Crusader, Eustico, Thurland Castle.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

Arrived: Burwah (a.), Alexandra (a.), and Archer (a.), from Sydney; Maranoa (a.), and Elamang (a.), from Cooktown; Diangade (a.), from Newcastle. The Glenwarren (a.) and Durwest (a.), for Sydney, left Maryborough this morning. The Balmain (a.), for Mackay, and the Governor Blackall (a.), for Brisbane, arrived at Burnett Heads this afternoon. The Egmont (a.), from Sydney, arrived at Keppel Bay this afternoon. The Jabberwock, schooner, from Bundaberg for South Seas, with 177 return passengers, cleared Burnett Heads yesterday. The Yaralla (a.), from Brisbane, via Rockhampton, arrived at Flat Top yesterday afternoon. The Heiskell (a.), from Townsville for Sydney, left Flat Top yesterday. The Gunga (a.), from Port Douglas for Sydney, arrived at Townsville yesterday afternoon. The Katoomba (a.) and Warrego (a.), for Cooktown, left Townsville yesterday afternoon.

A prisoner named Sidney, who recently escaped from the police van, was captured to-day at Nerang.

Terrible weather has been experienced.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, MONDAY.

The total sales of land last month show a considerable increase, being over £11,000 more than was received for a similar period last year. The amount paid into the Treasury during January was £33,928.

Women's general store at Stanbury was totally destroyed by fire. The wheat shed adjoining is still burning.

The Audit Commissioners visited Nairne to-day to examine the District Council accounts, but the clerical Dunes, was nowhere to be found. A heavy council-overshoot of bank cheques had been paid in numbers instead of being named.

Forty-seven inches of rain have fallen at Port Darwin since the 9th December. The weather in Adelaide is still hot.

TASMANIA.

HOBART, THURSDAY.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Starlight arrived this morning, having made a splendid passage of 88 days 15 hours from Plymouth. The Starlight, which is under the command of Captain W. G. Crutchley, and bound for New Zealand, put in here for coal. She steamed the whole way, and, and brings 11 first-class, 22 second-class, and 40 third-class passengers, besides 120 immigrants. The Starlight will arrive to-morrow at the 17th January.

The Hon. T. D. Chapman was buried to-day. There was a large attendance at the funeral, including the members of the Government. Many places of business were closed in the afternoon.

Several candidates for the Presidency of the Legislative Council are already mentioned.

The weather is very hot, and a hot wind has been blowing all day.

Harvest reports generally are more favourable than was previously expected.

The band of H.M.S. Nelson gave a concert at Launceston last night.

DISASTROUS GALE AND FLOOD IN NORTHERN QUEENSLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

A terrible flood has occurred at Cooktown, where 24 inches of rain have fallen in the 24 hours, with violent gales raging, and doing immense damage to the shipping. The Kate Kearney capsized, and is a total wreck. The Rover and Letitia drifted to the north shore, and the schooner Promp and Peveril to the bar. The schooner Exchange and Thomas Day drifted out to sea; the Cora broke from her moorings at No. 2 Wharf, and is now at anchor in the stream; the steam lighter Muriel was blown outside bar, but has since returned to the wharf; a Customs boat is wrecked, a pilot boat sank and a number of other boats are either sunk or wrecked. Considerable damage has been done to the jetties and wharves by the flood in the Endeavour River, which was the highest ever known. Several houses are also damaged, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the settlers on the Lower Endeavour and Aman Rivers. The wind abated in the afternoon. Very heavy rains have fallen in other parts of the north. The tides fell at Maytown, also 10 inches at Laune, about 60 miles from Cooktown, where the telegraph station is surrounded by water.

Walter Brown on Cookson—“as far as Webs’ ‘‘Rough on Cookson’’ goes, it is a good, reliable, permanent one. Cooks, workmen, labourers,

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP KONOOWARIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Intelligence has been received from Wilson's Pro-motor, stating that Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's steamship Konoowaria passed there at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. She signalled that she had run aground at Clifft Island, and that her bows were seriously damaged. The vessel was greatly strained by the head, and she had a strong list to starboard. The bows were covered by salts, and the pumps had to be kept going forward.

LATER.

A tug has gone out to meet the Konoowaria, but nothing has been heard of her yet.

The Konoowaria (a.) left Sydney on Tuesday, with the following passengers, for Melbourne:—Captain Charles Ashton, Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Moore, Miss Ley, Mrs. Moore, Messrs. J. Bryant, L. Adams, J. H. Evans, and Master Evans, H. Whiffen, M. Hickey, T. J. Smith, J. McKea, D. Sharp, E. Gray, P. R. Shaw, H. Tricket, T. L. Leslie, G. Versteren, P. Rehner, T. Parker, T. Whittle, J. G. Oatman, J. Dawson, H. Robinson, T. Cameron, W. M. Banks, and 40 in the steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE M.M. STEAMER SALAZIE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

The steamship Salarie, of the Messageries Maritimes, 2760 tons, Macassar master, arrived here from the Suez Canal on the 25th instant. She has one case of malice on board, but having isolated it, and placed it under the charge of Dr. Telle, the health officer. The following is her list of passengers:—Messrs. Gerald, Ponset, Portelli, Talma, Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, and 2 children, Mr. Parry jun., and 3 children, Madames Chaswin, Cassidy and child, Madame Boistet and 2 children, Messrs. Jennings, Lambourne, Mornington, and Moll.

LATER NEWS FROM THE MAURITIUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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LATER NEWS FROM THE MAURITIUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

The M.M. steamer Salarie, which arrived to-day from Marseilles, brings the following items from Mauritius:—

Smallpox has been stamped out at the quarantine station, and they have been now admitted to practice.

There is no truth in the statement that the Maltese have agreed to the French claims.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, a missionary residing at Andover, Madagascar, accidentally shot his wife in the arm with a revolver a few days since.

The Salarie was connected with Port Louis by telephone on arrival, on the 6th, by means of a submarine cable and land line. The system worked well.

A duel has just been fought at Reunion between a Mr. Winter and a Lieutenant Gros. Sean. The weapons were swords, and Mr. Winter was killed.

The finance committee of the Legislative Council has reported against subsidising a submarine cable to Zanzibar, but the report has been rejected by a majority of 12 against 4.

Criminal informations have been filed in the District Court of Seychelles against the Chief Civil Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Barkly, a son of Sir Henry Barkly, and Dr. Leppert, in connection with alleged negligence in permitting the introduction of smallpox. The population is in a state of intense excitement, and every member of the Seychelles Bar has refused to appear for the trial.

The Caledonians was caught in a cyclone on her voyage from Adelais to Mauritius, and had to lay to more than 24 hours. No damage was done to the ship.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN BRISBANE.

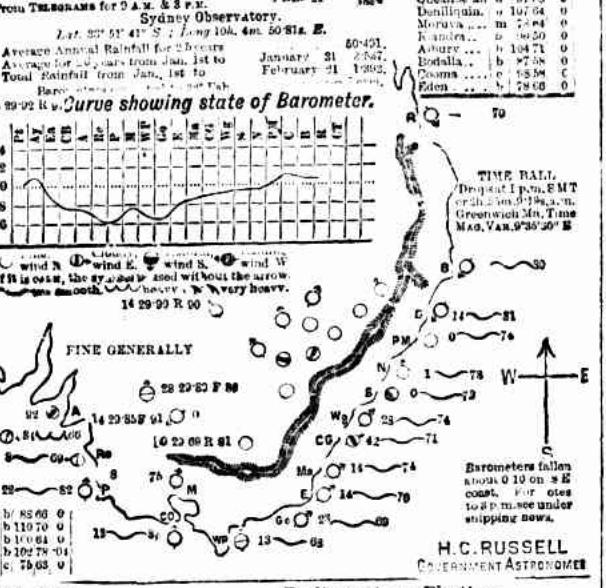
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

There was a large muster yesterday afternoon in response to an advertisement calling for the unemployed. A crowd gathered to the Colonist's office, and when the Premier was not in, they proceeded to the Colonist's Secretary's office, but learning that the Premier was not in, they returned this morning to Government House. The police were on duty, however, turned them back, whereupon they proceeded to the Parliament House, where a committee was appointed to interview the Premier. They were unable to see Mr. Griffith, but were informed that he would see them this morning. The last person in the building was his son, who was in an office in ground floor, after 10 a.m. from 8 o'clock till about 6 p.m. The colonists were received by the police, who had carried out most of their furniture, &c., and with the exception of the damage by removal by water, most of their belongings remained intact. Thousands of spectators lined the street, and a large number of men, women, and children, including the members of the colonists' families, were on the scene. The colonists were received by Mr. James Clark, in the first degree corner for the fire breaking out; he had not been on the premises since 6 o'clock the previous evening. The last person in the building was his son, who was in an office in ground floor, after 10 a.m. from 8 o'clock till about 6 p.m. The colonists were received by the police, who had carried out most of their furniture, &c., and with the exception of the damage by removal by water, most of their belongings remained intact. Thousands of spectators lined the street, and a large number of men, women, and children, including the members of the colonists' families, were on the scene. The colonists were received by Mr. James Clark, in the first degree corner for the fire breaking out; he had not been on the premises since 6 o'clock the previous evening. 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WEATHER MAP.



Late Advertisements.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby accept Professor J. LITCHFIELD'S Challenge for any sum from £50 upwards.

February 22, 1884. J. ST. LEGER.

MEETINGS.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held on

MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 p.m.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Committee's Report for the year.

To elect Committees for current year, and to consider any

business that may be brought before the meeting in

accordance with the rules of the chamber.

CHAR. H. HAYES, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

A Public MEETING TO-NIGHT, Friday, at 8 o'clock, at the

Stevens Hotel, corner of Bourke-street and Lonsdale-street, Water-

loo.

EDWIN FLOWER, Hon. Sec. Democratic Alliance.

NOTICE to Metal Tinsmiths of City and Suburbs.

A MEETING will be held at the Temperance Hall, on

SATURDAY, 24th, at 8 o'clock sharp.

JAMES E. SEY,

TO CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERS,

REFRIGERATORS, &c., the time in general.—A

MEETING will be held at the Swaney Hotel, Bourke-street, Pitt-

street, Golden Grove, Redfern, at 7.30 p.m., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 22nd instant. All persons connected with the trade

are invited. By order, W. DAY, Secy. J. AYLWARD,

Hon. Treasurer.

L. O. O. P.—Miller's Point Lodge, No. 8, meets Scots

Church Schoolroom TO-NIGHT, at 8.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, 655, E.—Emergency

Meeting THIS EVENING, 22nd instant, C. Stewart, Secy.

NEW MASONIC HALL CO., Limited, Grand Lodge

N. S. W.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Com-

pany will be held at the Swaney Hotel, Bourke-street, Pitt-street, and February 22, 1884.

N. W. HENRY, Hon. Secretary.

Business—A conference, Resolved passed at 8.30 p.m.—Messrs.

also, the desirability of forming a Masonic Club.

ENNIS LILLON, L. O. N., 22—H. A. Purple Meet-

ing THIS (Friday) EVENING, 7.45 sharp. By order, W. W. CO.

THE ASTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEET-

ING of Proprietors of the above Company will be held at the

Chamber of Commerce, Exchanges on FRIDAY, the 7th March

instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing two Directors in

the room of Mr. H. L. W. LEVY, and George Ferguson,

Esq., who have resigned.

CANDIDATES for the office of Director are required to give

written notice to the Board at least fourteen days before the

Meeting.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Office, 15th February, 1884.

NOTICE.—Richard Birnie, Esq., and Captain W. J. Hynes

give the requisite notice that they are Candidates for a seat

in the directors.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AUSTRAL-

IAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Two meetings have occurred at the

Board of Directors of your Company. At the request of several

shareholders, I am a Candidate, and if elected will do my best for

our mutual interests.

Yours faithfully,

RICH. BIRNIE, JUN.,

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AUSTRAL-

IAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—At the request of several large share-

holders, with many promises of support from other shareholders,

offer myself as a CANDIDATE for one of the seats vacant at

your Board of Directors.

With let us at disposal, and after an experience of over 30

years as commander of large steamships, such as the Whampoa,

China, and the like, I am fully qualified to represent the

interests of the Company, and if elected, promise that they

will always receive by best care and attention.

Yours truly,

W. J. HYNES, B.N.R.

Sydney, February 20th, 1884.

SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN MUTUAL PE-

RENT AND LAND INVESTMENT

ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual MEETING of the Members of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, February 23, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Report and Statement of Accounts for the

year ended January 31, 1883.

To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. Buzacott and

Murphy, who retire by lot.

To receive such other business as may be brought before the

meeting in accordance with the articles.

The retiring Directors and Auditors are eligible for re-election.

H. LEWIN, Manager.

Messrs. W. Buzacott and H. L. Murray have given notice

that they are Candidates for re-election.

COLORADO SILVER-MINING COMPANY,

Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General

MEETING of the Company will be held at NOON on THU-

RSAY, at the Office of the Company, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney, to receive Director's Report and Balance-sheets for the

Half-year ended December 31st, 1883, and to transact general business.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HARDIE,

Manager.

February 7, 1884.

HARTWOOD COPPER MINING COMPANY,

Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Half-yearly General

MEETING of the Company will be held at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY,

February 20th, instant, at the Company's Office, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney, to receive Director's Report and Balance-sheets for the

half-year ended December 31st, 1883, and to transact general business.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HARDIE,

Manager.

February 7, 1884.

GIBILLBONGA COPPER MINING COMPANY,

Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Half-yearly General

MEETING of the Company will be held at 5.30 p.m., on THU-

RSAY, at the Office of the Company, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney,

to receive Director's Report and Balance-sheets for the

half-year ended December 31st, 1883, and to transact general business.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HARINE,

Manager.

February 7, 1884.

THE SYDNEY MAIL

and

NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST,

as it is the oldest, WEEKLY JOURNAL in New South Wales.

The arrangements for 1884 assure continuous improvement on

previous years.

It is therefore always readable and presentable.

COMMANDS THE COMPLETE NEWS-COLLECTING

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of the greatest Newspaper offices in the colonies.

Weekly Number: PARADE OF COMMERCE, SHIP-

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NUMEROUS and COSTLY ENGRAVINGS

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THE AGRI-CULTURAL, MARITIME, and SPORTING DEPART-

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IN ORDER to sustain the literary column, the proprietors have

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THE SYDNEY MAIL

and

NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST,

Auction Sales.

THIS DAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.
INSOLVENT ESTATE OF GEORGE EVANS.
TO COACHMAKERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A COACHBUILDER.
Unfinished Bakers' Cart, Carts, Buggies, Spring-carts
Draws, Up Drays, Waggonets
ROLLING-MACHINE, Price Four
\$4 AN VITRIOL, ACID, SMITH, RED AND VICES, BELLOWS
DRILLING MACHINERY, Rod and Bar Iron
Nuts and Bolts, SET IRON ROLLERS
STOCKS AND DYES
Spades, Hoes, Timber
Brick, Glass, Paints, White Lead, Gine, Tires.
CAGOGAN and CRANE (successors to H. Vaughan)
have received instructions from the official trustee to sell by
auction on the premises, Old South Head-road, Paddington, near
Public School.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, at 11 a.m.
BIRKWOOD.

ATTRACTIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE

SEPERATE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and
APPOINTMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT CHIFONIER, F.G. front and back, 7 feet high
by 4 feet, with 8 drawers and 1 Japanese vase.

Capit. LANDSCAPES, Engravings, &c.
Rosewood PLANO, by Avril and Smart.

Horsehair-LUTE, EASY CHAIRS.

Large Writing-table, &c.

SPLENDID MANCEL MIRRORS.

Superior Hat-stand TABLES, BEDSTEADS, full size, extending
width 8 feet, and 4 household mattresses, box linen, &c.

Wash-hand Stands, Toilet Tables, Chairs.

FINE CHINA MANUFACTURERED DINING-TABLE, 8 x 4.

ELECTROPLATED WARE, Dishes, and Tea Services.

Compendium of Games, including Chess, Draughts, Backgammon.

Large Writing-table, &c.

Kitchen Utensils, Piercing Copper, Dresser Tables, &c.

SPLENDID HAMPSHIRE BUGGY, double-seated, by Angus
and Son, which has scarcely been used.

New Sat. Harness, in the latest style.

Pooley, &c., and other Books, &c.

CAGOGAN and CRANE have received instructions
from John Campbell, Esq., who is leaving for England by
the Lusitania on the 1st instant, to sell by auction, at his resi-
dence, Paddington, Adelphi-street, Birkwood.

The whole of his superior household furniture, &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues obtainable in a few days at the Auctioneers' Rooms,
141, King-street.

THIS DAY.

THE STOCK OF A
FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON SAFES, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 12 sharp.

At the Large Saleroom, 139, Pitt-street.

Without any Reserve.

KELLETT and ALFORD will sell by auction, at their
Saleroom, 139, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 11
sharp, a large quantity of
ENGLISH AND COLONIAL FURNITURE,
comprising—

CHIPPENDALE CABINETS AND SIDEBOARDS

WALNUT LOO TABLES,
DRAWING-ROOM CHAIRS.

B.H. & CO. CROPPING COUCHES

DRESSING TABLES AND MARBLE WASHSTANDS

Walnut and Mahogany Cabinets, chairs

Office desks

Oil paintings

Fine Porcelain

English Dishes, felt carvings, &c.

HEARTHRUGS, MATS, &c.

Also 4-6 proof of

NAIT TUNSTALL.

The stock of a COUNTRY STOREKEEPER.

DRAPERY

BOOKS

JEWELLERY.

Well assorted and recently purchased.

KELLETT and ALFORD have received instruction
to sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms, 14, Birkwood-street,
next to the Station, at 12 o'clock.

A few particulars on Saturday.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, NEW ARRIVALS, AND OTHERS.

AT STIRLING HOUSE, HILL-STREET,
close to the Macdonaldtown Railway Station.

THIS DAY.

at 11 o'clock.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
comprising—

FIRST-CLASS WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, Uphol-
stered and Gilded.

PIANOFORTE by BOOD, nearly new.

WALNUT SIDEBOARD, MARBLE-SLAB TOP, PLATE-GLASS

WALNUT BEDSTEAD.

MASIVE CARVED SPITAL LID CENTRE TABLE, Island

Top.

Walnut, Mahogany, &c. Pictures, Oil Paintings, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE in HALL SEATING

SIDEBOARD, BOOKCASE, GLASS and CHINA STAND,

Bedroom Furniture

MASSIVE PAIR MAHOGANY DUKESS TOILETS, Marble

Top Tops; Chest Drawers, &c.

Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received in-
structions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at his
residence, Gilling House, close to the Macdonaldtown Railway
Station.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of the superior household furniture and effects.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.

MONDAY, 25th February, at the Residence of Mr. Howard, No.

4, Ivanhoe-terrace, Alford-street, Waverley, quite close to the

Train Terminus, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—

Drawings-room Suite, Corner Tables and Curtains

Carpets, Oil Paintings, Engravings

Dining-rooms, Bedrooms, Drawing-rooms, Carpets

Dinner and Tea Services, white glass, Cutlery, Glass, China,

and Plate, &c.

Walnut, Double and Single Bedsteads and Bedding

Large and Small Chests, Drawers, Mahogany Jollies and Ward

Toilets, Glasses, Wash Stands, &c.

WALTER T. NEVILLE has been favoured with
instructions from Mr. Howard to sell the above on MON-
DAY next, 25th, at his residence, Waverley, at 11 o'clock sharp.

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Large and Small Double and Single Bedsteads and Bedding

Large and Small Chests, Drawers, Mahogany Jollies and Ward

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